results stated and implied: "For Roundworms in Poultry \* \* \* Roundworms harass poultry and reduce profits. Worm-infested birds have little vitality, are scrawny in appearance and lack resistance to many diseases. Protect your flock from roundworm damage with Watkins Nico Sulpho Tablets."

Disposition: November 20, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1850. Misbranding of Semi-Solid Chick Emulsion. U. S. v. 8¾ Dozen Jars, 7
Barrels, and 50 Drums of Semi-Solid Chick Emulsion, and 79 cards.
Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond.
(F. D. C. No. 16349. Sample Nos. 17867-H to 17869-H, incl.)

LIBEL FILED: June 19, 1945, Northern District of Indiana.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: By the Consolidated Products Co., from Danville, Ill. The product was shipped between the approximate dates of February 6 and May 11, 1945, and the cards were sent on or about April 15, 1945.

PRODUCT: 83/4 dozen 2-pound jars, 7 barrels, and 50 100-pound drums of Semi-Solid Chick Emulsion, and 79 cards designated "Feed Turkeys Semi-Solid Chick Emulsion," at Rensselaer, Ind.

Emulsion," at Rensselaer, Ind.

Analysis disclosed that the product consisted essentially of water, casein, mineral salts, lactic acid, and fat, including fish oil.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the cards were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in controlling the health of turkeys; and that it would be effective in the prevention and treatment of coccidiosis and other diseases of turkeys designated as intestinal troubles. The article would not be effective for such purposes.

Disposition: November 2, 1945. The Consolidated Products Co., claimant, having admitted, for the purpose of this proceeding only, that the product was misbranded and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

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#### - N. J. No. N. J. No. Antiseptic oil\_\_\_\_\_ 1817 Hypodermic tablets of epineph-A-Tri-ol Capsules\_\_\_\_\_ 1837 rine\_\_\_\_\_ 1821 BF-1 Tablets----1810 Injection preparations. See Pa-Bandages\_\_\_\_\_ 1823 renteral drugs. Bethiamin\_\_\_\_\_\_Bevron Tablets\_\_\_\_\_\_C. C. C. Formula\_\_\_\_\_ Jaques' Poultry Preparation\_\_\_\_ 1819 1837 BCR, Inhalant Spray, and Worm Powder \_\_\_\_\_ 1845 1848 CeKelp \_\_\_\_\_Cohosh, blue\_\_\_\_\_ 1836 Kennedy's Garget Remedy\_\_\_\_\_ 1846 1822 Laken's 9 Drops\_\_\_\_\_ 1805 Cosmetics (subject to the drug Laxatives without required warnprovisions of the Act)\_\_\_\_\_ 1841 ing statements\_\_\_\_\_ 1808-1810 Liv-Fer-B\_\_\_\_ Craemer's Celebrated Compound\_ 1834 Luminal Tablets\_\_\_\_\_ 1803, 1804 Crude drugs\_\_\_\_\_ 1814, 1822 DMC Compound No. 49\_\_\_\_\_ Ma-Ta Liquid and Ma-Ta Pow-1829 De-A-Tol Capsules\_\_\_\_\_ 1837 Mennen Antiseptic Oil Mi-Hair Scalp Medicine Nos. 1 Devices\_\_\_\_\_ 1824–1826, 1842 Dextrose injection\_\_\_\_\_ 1819 and 2 and Mi-Hair Shampoo\_ Dressings. See Bandages. Nervron Tablets \_\_\_\_\_ 1837 Epinephrine, hypodermic tablets\_ 1821 Nico Sulpho Tablets\_\_\_\_\_ 1849 Figurene \_\_\_\_\_ 1827 Ointments\_\_\_\_\_ 1802, 1812 Finley's Ginseng Compound\_\_\_\_ 1832Oscillators\_\_\_\_\_ 1842 Foot balm\_\_\_\_\_ Parenteral drugs\_ 1818-1820, 1839, 1840 1812 Gauze. See Bandages. Peptulcyl Proteolytic Enzymes\_\_ 1818 Glucose injection\_\_\_\_\_GT Alterative-Nervine\_\_\_\_\_ Phenolsulfonphthalein\_\_\_\_\_ 1819 1820 Pro-B-Ron Capsules\_\_\_\_\_ 1830 1837 Hair and scalp preparations\_ 1802, 1841 Procon Tablets\_\_\_\_\_ 1838 Hall's Canker Remedy\_\_\_\_\_ Prophylactics 1824–1826 Reducing devices 1842 1835 Hart's Compound Asthma Medipreparations\_\_\_\_\_ 1801, 1827, 1828 cine\_\_\_\_\_ 1813

### FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

## NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT

[Given pursuant to section 705 of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act]

### 1851-1900

### DRUGS AND DEVICES

The cases reported herewith were instituted in the United States district courts by the United States attorneys acting upon reports submitted by direction of the Federal Security Administrator.

MAURICE COLLINS, Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency.

Washington, D. C., January 8, 1947.

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### DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF POTENTIAL DANGER WHEN USED ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS

1851. Misbranding of sulfathiazole tablets. U. S. v. The Lee Drug Co., Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$750. (F. D. C. No. 16599. Sample Nos. 34413-F, 64235-F.)

INFORMATION FILED: January 2, 1946, Middle District of Georgia, against the Lee Drug Co., Inc., Columbus, Ga.

INTERSTATE SHIPMENT: On or about November 16, 1944, from Indianapolis, Ind. LABEL, IN PART: "1000 No. 1635 Tablets Sulfathiazole (2- (p-aminobenzene-

sulfonamido) thiazole) 0.5 Gm. (7.7 grs.) \* \* Caution—To be used only by or under the direct supervision of a physician."

NATURE OF CHARGE: That on or about December 13 and 14, 1944, the defendant removed a number of sulfathiazole tablets from the bottles labeled as above,

repacked them into boxes bearing the label "Two every 4 hours," and sold them without a prescription.

The information charged further that the acts of the defendant resulted in the misbranding of the drug in the following respects: Section 502 (f) (1), the directions for use, "Two every 4 hours," borne on the boxes of the drug,

<sup>\*</sup>For presence of a habit-forming narcotic without warning statement, see Nos. 1854, 1860; failure to bear a label containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, No. 1854; omission of, or unsatisfactory, ingredients statements, Nos. 1854, 1889, 1891; failure to comply with the labeling requirements of an official compendium, No. 1869; cosmetics, subject to the drug provisions of the Act, Nos. 1884, 1885.